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LEXINGTON MONUMENT

BY THOMAS CARROLL

WITH THE

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PEABODY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1907—1908.



INCORPORATED AUGUST 15, 1896.

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LEXINGTON MONUMENT, PEABODY, MASS
ERECTED 1835.

THE FIRST MEMORIAL MONUMENT TO THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

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THE LEXINGTON MONUMENT.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PEABODY,
19th OF APRIL, 1897.

BY THOMAS CARROLL.

A certain amount of historic flavor went out from us when the old town of Danvers was divided some forty years ago, and this departure was accentuated when a little later the citizens of South Danvers chose the honored name which our town now bears. To preserve and perpetuate in an accurate and intelligent manner the records and deeds of those who made the nation as well as those who preserved it shall be the object of this society. It is in accordance with this object that I present to you on this occasion a sketch of the Lexington monument in the town of Peabody.

The stranger coming among us is unaware of the part taken by the men of Danvers in that struggle for human rights which culminated in the independence of the colonies, and is amazed to find in the heart of the town on a busy highway looking straight up the road to Boston, a monument dedicated to the earliest martyrs in the first real drama of the Revolution. He had noticed with the eye of approval the beautiful monument on the square. With a full knowledge of intents and purposes, Bunker Hill and all that implied were familiar to him from childhood. Lexington and Concord were household words. He had rolled out Emerson's stirring lines while gazing at the "Minute Man" by the old North Bridge; but as he stopped before this modest shaft of grey and its full significance came over him, a new interest is awakened, and he thinks with a deepened respect how much he owes to these men who thus gave up their lives, and to the mothers who bore such sons.

As his mind reverts to that stirring period the thought is borne upon him that the doctrine of resistance to injustice was the common heritage of the people of New England. The "embattled farmers" of the Deerfield valley would have held the bridge with the same valor as did those of Middlesex and Essex.

Two short months before the event which this monument commemorates, almost within hailing distance of this very spot, the men of Salem repelled the first hostile movement of British troops in force. The significance of this episode in America's history should never be overlooked. For whether it was the determined temper evinced by the people, the exhortations of Parsons Barnard on that fateful Sunday morning, or the reluctance to precipitate a conflict which must be a bloody one, that caused Col. Leslie to march back with his force discomforted to Marblehead, certain it is, it was only by the merest chance that "The shot heard round the World," was not

fired at the old North Bridge at Salem instead of that at Concord, and that this monument would commemorate the 26th of February instead of the 19th of April, 1775.

The population of Danvers was then a little over 1800. Twenty-three years before, it had become a separate township from Salem. The North Parish was rich in farming land, and the yeomen who settled there early became famous for the excellence of their crops. Here came the Putnams, Fowlers, Prestons and Tapleys. Their descendents continue to flourish there to the present day. It was separated from the South Parish, now Peabody by salt water estuaries which in time were bridged and dammed. The rise and fall of the tide furnished power for the little mills that were early erected, the same power being used down to our own time.

The South Parish or Middle Precinct was first called Brooksbie, from the number of brooks flowing through the woods and hills which meeting below the square, found their way into the North River. The abundance of running water coupled with the natural advantages of the location attracted the tanners who had come over from England with Endicott. The foundation of our staple industry was then laid by some of the earliest settlers who had pushed up the stream while they peered through the fringe of forest for the lurking Indians. It was not very long before the tanners of Danvers were selling leather to all the settlements, the trade receiving official recognition for as early as 1655, John Kitchen was appointed sealer and searcher of leather. The Southwicks, Shoves and Pooles settled along the stream, while up the "Lane" the Osborns and Buxtons were mixing the potter's clay and tilling the soil. To the South and West, the Flints, Needhams, Nicholls and Kings had cleared the forest and built their homes on the rising uplands. There were several small mills in operation.

Town meetings alternated between the villages, each of which had their rival orators. The South Parish people took life more evenly than their brothers of the North, and were not much given to disputation. It was said that the final act of division was instigated by some of our townsmen who were vanquished in debate, but the real causes of that act were the diversity of commercial interest and the inconvenience of distance. Through all the privations of the seven years struggle there was unity of purpose, and a loyalty of effort for the common cause as well as a generous rivalry in patriotism and self sacrifice.

The same feelings existed between the people of Danvers and those of Salem. A blow at the rights of one community was resented by the other as having common cause. When Leslie's advance was so stoutly met at the North Bridge, the men of Danvers were shoulder to shoulder with their neighbors of the North Fields. Lieut. Richard Skidmore of Capt. Jeremiah Page's Company was carrying to a place of safety the coveted stores and ammunition. Mutual good will and friendship have always existed between them, and no selfish scheme of territorial aggrandisement at the expense of either can ever be successful.

It is safe to say that no other people of those times were more devoted to law and order than those of New England, and none were more jealous of their rights as citizens and subjects. The privations and hardships of the early settlements had been surmounted, books became more plentiful while education was more general and systematic. Public and state questions were discussed with keen intelligence, together with a surprising knowledge of the fundamental principles of English law. College bred men were numerous in every community, many of whom, besides being learned, were eloquent and logical, and all had courage. The state papers of the Americans were models of forcible English. Chatham declared that they were not excelled in composition, in that or any other country.

A close alliance existed between Church and State, for in the earlier days the church was the meeting house, where town meetings were held and

public business transacted. The key note of public sentiment was struck from the pulpit, and the public conscience was kept at concert pitch.

It is well to take into account that there existed a strong jealousy between the different colonies, that in certain localities, many wealthy and influential families were favorable to the continuance of kingly rule. Racial traits, commercial interests and local conditions combined to keep this feeling alive. In the South the population was scattered, the plantations large, the climate favorable to the employment of servile labor. In the Middle States there was a diversity of races among the farming population, while in the great commercial centres, and in the neighborhood of the British garrisons there existed a large class little in sympathy with the Revolutionary movement.

To enlarge and cement the bonds of friendship between the whole people; to crystalize in a common cause the feeling of mutual interest in resistance to the unjust demands of England, required the finest qualities of statesmanship, firmness and wisdom.

In New England the soil and climate were not favorable to large agricultural interests, the villages were more numerous, and there were many distinctive features in the social and political life of the people.

In no feature was this distinction so marked as in the manner of administration of local affairs. The Town Meeting, an institution peculiar to New England possessed and still maintains the essence of all that is implied in a government of the people and by the people. Thomas Jefferson declared that those wards called townships in New England are the vital principles of their governments and have proved themselves the wisest invention ever devised by the wit of man, for the perfect exercise of self government and for its preservation.

The Danvers Town Meetings were vivid exponents of the intelligence as well as the determination of the people of these times. In 1775, in Town meeting assembled, it was resolved: "That the inhabitants were greatly incensed by the burdens attempted to be imposed on them, and were ready to resist to the uttermost." In the same year 40 towns adopted this resolution presented at Braintree Town meeting by John Adams. "We further recommend the most clear and explicit assertion and vindication of our rights and liberties to be enacted on the public records, that the world may know in the present and all future generations, that we have a clear knowledge and a just sense of those rights and liberties and that with submission to Divine Providence, we never can be slaves."

"In 1768, Dr. Holten, delegate from Danvers to a convention held in Faneuil Hall was instructed to "look well to the rights of the people." Fifteen days before the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia, the people here in Town meeting assembled declared that "If the Honorable Congress for the safety of the United States, declare them independent of the kingdom of Great Britain, we, the inhabitants of Danvers, do solemnly pledge our lives and fortunes in support of the matter."

It is interesting to look over the old records, to note how the feeling of resistance grew until it became a dogma of the people. Each repressive act of Parliament was met by the most vigorous protest, which soon became stern defiance. "The Boston Port Bill" and the "Regulating Act" tended only to deepen the warlike spirit of the men of Danvers. New companies of militia were formed who were drilled in the use of arms by the veterans of the old French wars.

In the summer of 1774, the 64th Regiment of the line came to Salem from Castle William in Boston harbor. They marched over the road to Danvers, encamping in a field opposite the Collins House, which was then the residence of the royal Governor, Thomas Gage. If the object of this movement was intimidation, it signally failed. It gave to the people of Danvers a sight of the British soldier in all the glory of bright uniform and shining

equipments, and while it bred no contempt, it certainly aroused no fear. Neither was there any act of violence, though the provocation was great and the tension strained to the utmost. It is believed that such an example of self restraint by a whole people is not recorded in history.

The "Committees of correspondence," and the "Committees of safety" daily increased inactivity and vigilance. The latest news from Boston, the last bulletins from Sam Adams and John Hancock were announced to the people on the arrival of the messenger. William Shillaber was chairman of the Committee of Safety in Danvers. His energy and patriotism were recognized by his fellow citizens. He lived on the site of the Caller house on Boston street, and was a son-in-law to Major Caleb Lowe of Washington's staff.

The British parliament refusing to listen to the warnings of Burke and Chatham, persisted in their oppressive measures, with the belief that the Americans would not dare to offer an armed resistance. But the people had been preparing themselves for the struggle that was inevitable, with a consciousness of its terrible import, but with a fortitude and a determination born out of the righteousness of their cause.

So when the wild-eyed messenger galloped into town shouting as he advanced, "The British are marching on Concord," the response of the men of Danvers was a speedy one. The bell of the meeting house on the square was rung, the drums beat to arms. The tanners along the brook threw off their leather aprons, the potters in the Lane left their clay unmixed, the millers stopped their water wheels, leaving their corn and chocolate unground, the farmers in "The Kingdom" and "up the Coast" left their ploughs in the furrows, hurrying with all speed to seize their guns and ammunition, all speeding for the rallying place on the square. Quickly forming in line, the word of command is given, and with the entire population of the village streaming from all directions surrounding their brothers, sons and husbands as they marched down the Main street to the junction of the new Boston road and halted at the spot where the monument now stands.

Eight companies of militia went out from Danvers on that day. Of the 302 names on the the old muster rolls, it is curious to note how the old families cling to the localities where their ancestors first settled. There were 37 of the Putnam family in the companies from the North Parish, while seven Osborns, six Southwicks, four Goldthwaits, three of the Jacobs and the same number from the Epes family, Kings, Wilsons, Russells, Rea, Stones many other names now extinct, marched in the ranks to the Lexington fight from the South Parish. Three of the companies belonged to the Essex Regiment commanded by Col. Timothy Pickering of Salem. Capt. Samuel Flint commanded the 1st Company, which numbered 45 officers and men. The names on the muster roll would indicate that they belonged to the Western part of the town. The Captain of the 2nd Company was Samuel Epes, with a list of 82 officers and men all from the South Parish. The 3rd Company was commanded by Capt. Jeremiah Page, having 37 officers and men.

A company of minute men under the command of Capt. Israel Hutchinson included 53 officers and men, most of whom belonged in Danversport, with a stout contingent from Beverly. Capt. Caleb Lowe's company of 23 officers and men were all from the South Parish. Asa Prince was Captain of the 6th Co. numbering 37 officers and men, whose names were in Danvers Centre.

The 7th and 8th companies were called "Alarm" companies. John Putnam was Captain of the first of these which numbered 35 officers and men, while the 8th company was under the command of Edward Putnam, whose 1st Lieutenant was Rev. Benjamin Balch and consisted of 17 officers and men. The members of these companies were old men who were exempt from military duty by reason of years and previous service, many of them

having served in the old French wars, but they went to the fight for all that and received two days' pay from the state of Massachusetts.

Gideon Foster's name does not appear as Captain on the muster rolls; but Captain he was in fact as well as in name. In the month of March it was declared that a quarter part of the militia should be known as "minute men," ready to respond at a minute's notice. Foster was then 2nd Lieutenant of Capt. Epes' company which had nearly double the number of men of any other in the township, and it was from their overflowing ranks that the company was formed which chose him their captain.

The alarm reached here about nine o'clock, spreading with amazing rapidity. At 10 the men were ready to march. There was no faltering or hesitation. There were no impassioned harangues from fervid orators to stir the blood of citizen soldiers. Oratory was not needed, and orators would have been out of place. The time for action had come and the men were ready. But instead, the calm voice of the minister was raised, as he called down a fervent blessing on the cause for which they were going forth to do battle. By permission of Col. Pickering the Danvers companies were allowed to march without waiting for the regiment. Silently, without the blare of trumpets, the crash of martial music, without even a flag, these men started forward on their weary march, while those they had left behind remained rooted to the spot, their lips moving in a mute appeal to heaven.

It was one of those intensely hot days which sometimes steal in from midsummer to spring. The season was unusual. The grass was green and waving, the cherry trees were in blossom. There was little attempt at military alignment in the companies, yet they retained a certain rude formation as they did their determination. It is believed that they took the road skirting Lynn on the West, going through Saugus and Cliftondale, leaping stone walls and crossing the fields wherever a short cut could be made, until they arrived at Medford. Here they halted for a short time to quench their thirst and get news of the fight. The march was resumed at renewed speed, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, they reached Menotomy on the line of the British advance. Sixteen miles in four hours and on a day of prostrating heat. It was a march that would have tried the mettle of seasoned troops, and will continue to elicit the admiration of future historians. The men of the North Parish probably took a more direct course from their starting point, but they were not behind either in activity or resolution. It is believed that Capt. Hutchinson's company from the Port, marched through our village on their way to the fight, for they too stopped at Medford. One of the Putnam family had married a Medford woman and had moved to that town not long before. He had been a soldier in the French wars, and though exempt by reason of age and service, the fighting blood of the family was fired at the sight of his comrades. He joined their ranks, went to battle and was killed.

By this time the news from the British column had been confirmed, and though laden with a thousand wild statements, had begun to take a more definite shape. The haughty demand of the English commander, followed by the attack on the militia at Lexington, the advance on Concord, the conflict there, the destruction of the stores and ammunition, the rising of the whole country side, who were then in the act of taking a swift and terrible retribution for the shedding of patriot blood; this and much more was shouted by excited messengers to the gathering farmers who had come to strike a blow for liberty. Their turn would soon come, and they grimly awaited it. There were men on horseback giving orders, militia officers struggling to keep their men together, and commands given without reference to concerted action. But though weary with marching and faint from hunger, the men of Danvers were the most compact and the most formidable body in all the varying assemblage. They were posted in position to

command the English troops on their return from Lexington. There was a rude military skill in their choice of ground. Where the conditions permitted, the men kept together. A detachment occupied an enclosed yard where a house was building, using the bundles of shingles as a breastwork. Gideon Foster stated that Mr. Cleaves of Beverly was his nearest comrade during the fight. The coming of the English was marked by shots given and returned. But the British soldiers coming back from Lexington, were different beings from those who marched forth so proudly the night before. Burning with thirst, buffeted on all sides by a deadly and elusive foe, amazed that the flower of England's glory should be fleeing from the wrath of a lot of despised Yankee farmers, all the savage in human nature was aroused. Like wild beasts they wanted to kill. Many of the atrocities attributed to them were doubtless caused by the frenzy to which they were goaded. They had learned caution too by bitter experience, for while their main column kept the road, flanking parties were thrown out to dislodge their concealed enemies. The Danvers men waited for the head of the column and poured in a destructive fire. Intent only on the enemy in front they were suddenly subjected to a deadly volley from the rear, and while trying to shift their position, found themselves between two fires. Four of their number were killed at this stage of the conflict. Foster with a part of his men crossed the road by running ahead of the enemy loading and firing as they ran. Taking a fresh position they kept up the fight until the last of the British rear guard was out of sight towards Charlestown. In the mean time several of their comrades who were in the enclosure sought refuge in a house near by, from which they might harass the enemy. But they were attacked on all sides by the furious British, and the little band was forced to surrender. Here three more of the men of Danvers met their death, and others were grievously wounded.

Darkness was setting in as the last scattering shots were fired at the retreating column. The dead and wounded must be cared for. With eager hands they tenderly lifted the lifeless forms of their comrades. George Southwick was dead; so was Eben Goldthwait, Henry Jacobs, Benjamin Daland, Samuel Cook, Perley Putnam and Jotham Webb. Seven in all, while among the wounded were Nathan Putnam, brother of Perley Putnam who was killed and Dennison Wallis for whom the Wallis School was named. Though grievously hurt he saved his life by feigning death, when the Danvers men were attacked by the flank guard. John Bell was taken prisoner at the same time, and for several months was confined on one of the frigates in Boston Harbor.

Of the 23 towns which took part in the battle, Danvers suffered more grievously than any other with the exception of Lexington, and that too with her men marching the greatest distance to the scene of action.

But there was a grim satisfaction in the knowledge that the enemy paid dearly for it. The position of the men of Danvers was the "Bloody Angle" of the fight, and in front of their rude breastwork, the British dead lay thickest. In spite of the "Flank guard" of which they were unaware from their inexperience in warfare, there is little doubt that their position was well chosen, and had the other towns displayed the same alacrity, or been imbued with so much soldierly spirit, not even the reinforcements of Lord Percy would have saved the British column from annihilation.

The minute men were good shots, had a practical knowledge of the use of arms, and aimed at what they fired. Foster and several of his comrades declared that they fired as many as twelve times with two bullets each time. The British soldiers were not accustomed to take special aim in line or company firing until a later part, as can be seen in the old engravings of the "Boston Massacre." An original one by Paul Revere in the Essex Institute at Salem, represents them in the act of firing on the people with heads erect, eyes front, while the stocks of the muskets are held at the

armpits. It is probable that on the retreat, they threw custom to the winds and fired Yankee fashion.

It was ten by the clock when the Danvers men bringing their dead reached Medford on their return march, where they tarried for the night.

To the people at home the suspense and fear was awful. The night was spent in sleeplessness and anxiety. Wild rumors had reached the village; where nearly every family was concerned for the fate of one or more of its members. Messengers had been coming from towns as distant as Portsmouth during the day, for news of the battle, showing that Danvers was regarded as the centre of the patriotic movement.

It was on Thursday evening, the day after the battle, that the returning minute men brought back the bodies of their slain companions. The people went forth to meet them, and as the mournful procession marched into town, a carriage escorted by the sexton of the South church stopped before the house of Samuel Cook in the Lane, now Central Street, where the bodies of George Southwick, Samuel Cook, Henry Jacobs, Benjamin Daland and Ebenezer Goldthwait, who had fought together and died together were laid side by side in death. It is generally believed that the others were taken to the house of Capt. Israel Hutchinson at Danversport where the people thronged to gaze on the faces of their dead heroes.

On Friday the funeral was held in the old South church. The Rev. Mr. Holt, who two days before had invoked heaven to bless the men and their cause, as they marched forth in their lusty manhood, now preached the sermon over their dead bodies.

The galleries of the church were filled by armed men. Two companies of Minute Men from Salem, joined with the comrades of the slain to give them military honors. After impressive ceremonies at the church, the soldiers with reversed arms, muffled drums, and measured steps led the mournful procession. Near the old burying ground they were met by a band of soldiers from Newburyport, Salisbury and Amesbury, marching to meet the army which was besieging Boston. These formed in single ranks on each side of the road, and the sad procession passed between them. Three volleys of musketry were fired over their graves as the first martyrs in the cause of American liberty were laid in their last earthly tenements. And the living do not forget the dead; for the men of 1861 bow with reverent heads as they place their chaplets on the humble graves of their comrades of 1775, and on the lonely hillside where Henry Jacobs lies buried, the descending sun of each Memorial Day illumines the tiny flag, the emblem of that fair land for whose freedom he gave up his young life.

Sixty years after the battle of Lexington the corner stone of the monument was laid. Judging by the standards of today, when valor finds such ready recognition, the thoughtless would infer that the memory of brave deeds had passed away, and that heroes had long slumbered in unmarked and unhonored graves, while an ungrateful people were enjoying the benefits they helped to establish with their blood. But no feeling of ingratitude or forgetfulness had crept into the hearts of the people. The deeds of their dead were fresh in their memory.

The blessings bequeathed to them by their self sacrifice they freely acknowledged. But men were not building monuments then, until time had sufficiently mellowed the events to be commemorated. Heroes were plenty, and heroic deeds, though not forgotten, were too common to be hastily blazoned. Besides, Danvers did not lag in the matter. It was one year later when Concord placed the granite shaft at the site of the old North Bridge to commemorate their share of the glory of that day, and it was for that occasion that Emerson wrote those lines so fitting in their lofty harmony.

"By that rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world."

The state of Massachusetts erected the battle monument at Lexington in 1799. This is thought to be the oldest memorial of the Revolution in the country. The town of Acton honored her dead by a handsome granite monument in 1851. A liberty pole at the old North Bridge at Salem, told of Leslie's retreat, and no lasting memorial was placed there until a few years ago.

Ten years before the first stone of our monument was placed in its bed, the Bunker Hill monument was commenced. It was the 50th anniversary of the battle, and the eloquence of Webster, speaking to the surviving veterans on that occasion thrilled their aged forms with the fires of youth:—

"Venerable men you have come down to us from a former generation. Heaven has bounteously lengthened out your lives that you might behold this joyous day."

It will be noticed that such memorials of Revolutionary events as preceded the Lexington monument at Danvers were erected by public funds or public subscription, and it is believed that the citizens of no other town had at that time, and for such a purpose, erected so fitting and appropriate a monument at their own expense.

To John Upton, the grandfather of the venerable librarian of that name, of the Peabody Institute, belongs the credit of starting the movement for a monument. In public and private he agitated the subject, and through his efforts a sufficient sum was raised to insure the success of the movement.

A public meeting was called, a committee was chosen who selected Asher Benjamin as architect. As you ascend the hill, after crossing the railroad on Summit street, in the pasture to the left, the stone was quarried. The contractor was Samuel Brown. The coming 19th of April, the 60th anniversary of the battle was naturally chosen as the fitting day for laying the corner stone. On account of falling on Sunday that year, the ceremony took place on Monday.

At ten o'clock on that day a procession was formed on the square, the little group of surviving heroes in the front with a long line of citizens from this and the neighboring towns marching behind. Escort duty was performed by the Danvers Light Infantry, Capt. William Sutton, and the Danvers Artillery under Capt. Pratt, with a military band. In the light of today, to the eye of the thoughtless, how poor this little pageant would seem, and yet in the light of what it represented no grander procession will ever pass along our streets.

Arriving at the old burial ground three volleys of musketry were fired over the graves of the slain whose bodies were laid there sixty years before, the procession then countermarching to the site of the monument.

John W. Proctor Esq., announced the order of exercises, and prayer was offered by Rev. Charles C. Sewall of the First Unitarian Church. The corner stone was then laid by the venerable General Foster, assisted by his old comrades-in-arms.

Beneath the stone was deposited a box containing special memorials prepared for the occasion, copies of newspapers of the vicinity printed on cloth, and records engrossed on parchment; also the discharge papers of Ensign Jacob Winchester, signed by George Washington, which were read to the assembled citizens by John W. Proctor.

Gen. Foster briefly addressed his fellow citizens, his simple eloquence inspired by the occasion, going straight to the hearts of his fellow citizens. The cannon of the artillery fired a salute of twenty-four guns, the church bells rang a lively peal, and with the hurrahs of the crowd, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne," the procession marched back to the old South Church.

Sixty years before in this very building, the solemn funeral service had been held over the bodies of the five young heroes whose names and deeds the ceremony of that day was intended to perpetuate.

The church was thronged with an eager multitude and hundreds were unable to gain admittance.

The whole ceremony was remarkable in the fact, that from first to last, the entire affair, from its inception to its consummation was in the hands of the citizens of Danvers, and nobly did they acquit themselves. The grand old group of survivors, the military, the clergyman who offered up prayer, as well as he who pronounced the benediction, were part and parcel of our town.

The first hymn that was sung was composed by Robert S. Daniels, the second by Fitch Poole, while Jonathan Shove contributed the patriotic ode.

It was the golden age of oratory. Webster was then in the fulness of his powers. Winthrop, Everett and Choate had swayed the multitude by their commanding eloquence and beauty of diction. The occasion was great enough for them could any or all of them have been here.

But the orator of the occasion was a townsman, whose birth, education and experience naturally led to his selection. The address of Daniel P. King, read in the cold light of today, will stir the blood of the most indifferent by the power and pathos of its language.

Nineteen survivors of the battle of Lexington, and of the Army of the Revolution sat in the front pews, their presence lending a special interest to the occasion. Of these, twelve were natives of Danvers, namely: Gideon Foster, Sylvester Osborn, Levi Preston, Johnson Proctor, Asa Tapley, Roger Nourse, Joseph Shaw, John Jocelyn, Ephraim Smith, Jonathan Porter, Joseph Tufts, William Flint. It was their last meeting on earth.

But before leaving these old heroes, let us pay our last tribute to him whose honesty and integrity as a citizen, won for him the confidence and esteem of his countrymen. Gideon Foster was born in 1749, in a house on the corner of Foster and Lowell streets, where the Thermometer Works now stands. In 1792 he was promoted from Captain to Colonel. In 1796 he was chosen Brigadier General. In 1801 he was made Major General, receiving a unanimous vote in the House of Representatives, and there was but one dissenting voice in the Senate. He lived to the extreme age of 96 years. He had many vicissitudes of fortune, but through all his integrity was never questioned. The dam which he built is still in existence, and the stream where stood his little chocolate mill, and in which some of us took our first lessons in swimming, is called General's to this day.

The remainder of the little band passed away full of years and honors. In due time the monument was finished, presenting then nearly the same appearance that it does today. It is composed of hewn Sieniete, closely resembling a substance that will last for ages. It is 22 feet in height, and seven feet broad at the base. It cost \$1,000 and among those who contributed liberally to its erection was George Peabody.

On the Easterly side on a slab of white marble set into the face of the shaft, is this inscription:—

BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

APRIL 19, 1775.

SAMUEL COOK, Act. 33	JOTHAM WEBB, Act. 22.
BENJAMIN DALAND, Act. 25.	HENRY JACOBS, Act. 22.
GEORGE SOUTHWICK, Act. 25,	EBEN'R GOLDTHWAIT, Act. 22.
PERLEY PUTNAM, Act. 21.	

CITIZENS OF DANVERS
FELL ON THAT DAY.

Dulce est decorum est pro patria mori.

On the westerly tablet is inscribed :—

ERECTED BY THE CITIZENS OF DANVERS ON THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY, 1835.

On the westerly side of the shaft is a discoloration which occasioned much fault finding at first, but when an old worthy pronounced it a perfect representation of the Cap of Liberty the critics were silenced. For many years there was a small grass plot which was enclosed by an iron railing. During the summer months a venerable citizen, Amos Trask, took upon himself the solemn duty of trimming the grass, and keeping the little enclosure in order. He left no successor when he died, and before long the monument and its surroundings showed the want of his tender care.

When the track of the Lynn street railway was laid down Washington street, it was deemed necessary to remove the railing and the grass plot, and a new base of hewn granite was substituted in place. It is interesting to know that the same man who quarried and dressed the stones and set them in position, completing the monument only 60 years after the battle, was called upon to renew the work of his youth nearly half a century later. It was gratifying to Samuel Brown that in the closing years of his life he should be chosen to perform the service, for he was the living link between the present and the past and the monument was hallowed to him by the most tender associations.

Let it be borne in mind that insidious attempts have in the past been made to remove the monument from its present position on the grounds of improvement and convenience. Even new locations were indicated and offered, but champions were always ready in its defence, and the indignant voice of aroused patriotism silenced such schemes. He would be a bold as well as a senseless person who would now advocate such a project.

So standing on the broad highway, in the midst of travel and traffic, needing no barrier for protection, naked and alone, it guards the spot where men once stood, who feared not to go forth and die. More fitting than fluted column, or sculptured arch is this humble shaft of stone from our native hills. The men whose deeds it marks though worthy of the costliest memorial that a grateful people could raise, were plain men, who did to them a plain duty.

It teaches its silent lesson to the wayfarer who stops to read its story and thinks how young these men were; to the children coming home from school; to the workmen going to their labors, to the worshippers returning from their devotions.

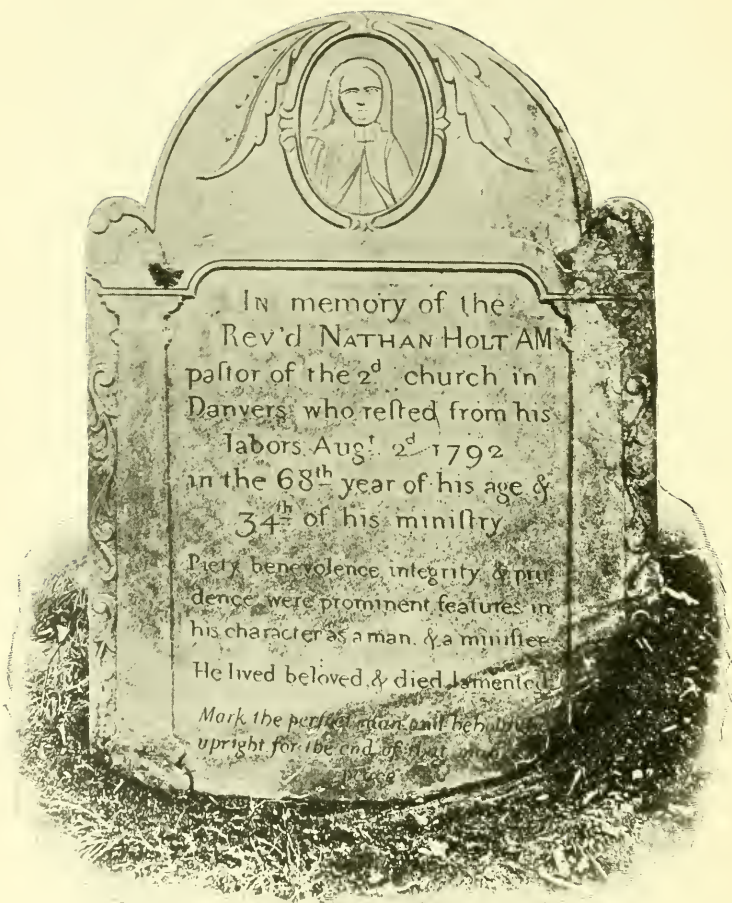
Robert Hale said that "The battle of Waterloo put back civilization a hundred years," but if there had been no Lexington or Bunker Hill, if the men of Danvers and Concord, of Massachusetts and Virginia had failed at the critical moment, if there had been no Washington, nor Warren, nor Putnam, if Saratoga and Yorktown had no meaning, what mind can fathom the dire consequences to Civilization and to Humanity.

The fire kindled on that morning of the 19th of April, 1775, burst into a flame at Bunker Hill, lighting up the forests, the valleys and the hilltops throughout the thirteen colonies.

The men of the Carolinas as well as by the Connecticut saw that light, and from the White hills to Georgia's pines they were ready, waiting for its gleams. Then began that battle for independence, which measured either by the extraordinary character of the contending parties, the valor and constancy by which it was maintained or the tremendous influence which it exercised on human destiny, remains unparalleled in the world's history.



GATEWAY OF THE OLD MAIN ST. BURIAL GROUND WHERE THE SOLDIERS
WERE BURIED WHO WERE KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.



IN memory of the
Rev'd NATHAN HOLT AM
pastor of the 2^d church in
Danvers who rested from his
labors Aug^t. 2^d 1792
in the 68th year of his age &
34th of his ministry

Piety benevolence integrity & pru-
dence were prominent features in
his character as a man. & a minister

He lived beloved & died lamented

*Mark the perfect man and behold
upright for the end of that man*

REV. NATHAN HOLT, PASTOR OF SOUTH CHURCH—DANVERS,
NOW PEABODY—FROM 1758 TO 1792.

PUBLISHED BY COURTESY ESSEX INSTITUTE, SALEM.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PEABODY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

INCORPORATED AUGUST 15th, 1896.

OFFICERS, 1907—1908.

President,	-	-	-	FRANCIS H. APPLETON
1st Vice President,	-	-	-	THOMAS CARROLL
2d Vice President,	-	-	-	JEFFERSON K. COLE
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RICHARDS B. MACKINTOSH, MRS. JOS. G. PORTER, REV. OSCAR F. SAFFORD.

DELEGATE TO THE BAY STATE HISTORICAL LEAGUE.

REV. O. F. SAFFORD.

REGULAR MEETINGS 1907—1908.

1907.

- May 8. In the absence of the President, Vice President Mr. Thomas Carroll presided. The annual reports of the Recording Secretary, Miss Forness, the Treasurer, Mr. Newhall, and the Corresponding Secretary and Librarian, Mrs. Osborn, were read and accepted and the usual officers for the year elected. Mr. Jefferson K. Cole second Vice President, was the speaker of the evening and gave a most interesting talk on "Lee's Surrender," Mr. Cole having been present when the event took place. Remarks in apprecia-

tion of the address were made at its close by Mr. W. W. Woodman, Miss Sarah J. C. Needham and Capt. Wm. F. Wiley, the latter giving also some reminiscences.

- Aug. 7. The Field meeting usually held in August was this year omitted for two reasons: viz: that the Society had received numerous invitations to be present at out-door functions, and second that no very suitable place seemed to be available.
- Nov. 13. Reports were made by the delegates to the different meetings to which the Society had been invited during the summer. Mr. Richards B. Mackintosh gave an account of the Field Meeting of the Essex Institute held at Ipswich in July. Miss Mary A. Forness described the Gloucester celebration, in honor of the first settlement there in 1823. Mrs. Lyman P. Osborn told of the meeting of the Bay State Historical League which was entertained by the Marblehead Historical Society, and the meeting of Old Planters Society, and Gardner Reunion at the old Gardner Farm, Bow St., West Peabody. Mr. W. W. Woodman gave an account of the Memorial meeting at the First Church in Boston at which a statue of John Cotton was presented to the church by his descendants. Vice President Carroll then spoke of the great loss sustained by the Society in the death of Rev. Oscar F. Safford, D. D. Dr. Safford was our delegate to the Bay State Historical League and though unwilling to fill a more prominent office was a most loyal and active member, ready and willing to do whatever was most needed for the benefit of the Society. He was most interested in the Subject of Witchcraft and at the Field Meeting in West Peabody on Aug. 2, 1899, at Proctor's Corner on Aug. 14, 1901, and at the Unveiling of the Proctor Memorial Tablet on Oct. 3, 1902, he gave us the benefit of his studies of Witchcraft. On May 7, 1902, he spoke on the "Poet Whittier." On May 6, 1903, he gave an account of the formation of the Bay State Historical League and on 19th of April, 1904, a short address, in fact no subject before the society was quite complete without a word from him.
- Mar. 12. A most interesting and instructive talk on "The first settlement in Salem 1626 by the old Planters," illustrated by sketches of the country as they found it, by Mr. Sidney Perley.
- April 19. This day was observed in the usual way, by decorating the Lexington monument with laurel and the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers by flags. The rooms of the society were open all day and in the evening a simple but appropriate meeting was held. In the absence of the President, Gen. F. H. Appleton, Vice President Carroll presided and made appropriate opening remarks. Mr. Jefferson K. Cole spoke of Gideon Foster, the leader of our little band of "Minute Men," of his life and character. The placing of a memorial tablet in memory of Gideon Foster was discussed and approved and a committee was appointed, composed of Mr. Thomas Carroll, Mr. William Armstrong and Mr. Lyman P. Osborn to make suitable plans. With words of kindly remembrance of Rev. A. P. Putnam, D. D., and of his helpful interest in our Society, Mr. Carroll introduced Miss Sallie Batchelder who read Dr. Putnam's Poems, "Danvers' Martyrs" and "Heroes of '75."

On motion of Mr. William Armstrong it was voted to petition the town to correspond with the Boston & Northern St. R. R., and ask that they repair the damage which recently occurred to our Lexington monument.

The usual informal reception followed the meeting when refreshments were served by Mrs. Alice C. Osborn, chairman of the Hospitality Committee.

NEW MEMBERS.

Nov. 13, 1907.

Miss Dorothea Sawtelle,
Miss Alice N. Teague,
Miss Nettie M. Willey,
Miss Carrie Upton,
May 6, 1908.
Mr. Walter C. Merrill,

May 6, 1908.

Mrs. Annie S. Merrill,
Mrs. Helen K. Robinson,
Mr. Fred N. Moore,
Mrs. Charlotte W. Moore,
Miss Grace R. Torr,
Mr. John Meagher.

NECROLOGY.

Henry Varney Buxton,	b. July 23, 1824,	d. Sept. 24, 1905
James Augustus King,	b. Nov. 16, 1844,	d. Jan. 1, 1908
Sarah Mansur Moore,	b. Aug. 16, 1841,	d. Aug. 1, 1907
Hannah Richards Osborn,	b. Nov. 20, 1830,	d. May 26, 1907
Charles Sewell Osgood,	b. Sept. 13, 1846,	d. June 15, 1907
Oscar Fitzalan Safford,	b. Dec. 25, 1837,	d. Sept. 14, 1907
Charles Frederick Thorndike,	b. Oct. 18, 1845,	d. July 16, 1907

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer of the Peabody Historical Society respectfully submits the following report for the year ending May 1, 1908:

Amount in hands of the Treasurer May 1, 1907,	-	\$147.21
Received for Admissions and Dues to May 1, 1908,	-	106.00
From sale of Post Cards,	-	101.10
From Town Treasurer for the years 1907-1908 to decorate the Lexington Monument April 19,	-	10.00
Interest on deposit in Warren F. C. S. Bank,	-	3.40
Interest from Samuel Stimpson Fund,	-	40.00
		<hr/>
		\$408.11
Also Samuel B. Stimpson Fund,		<hr/>
		\$1000.00

Paid rent to April 1, 1908,	-	\$150.00
Electric Light,	-	5.57
For entertainment committee, Edgerly,	-	.65
For entertainment committee, Watkins,	-	3.75
Decorating Lexington Monument for years 1907, 1908, 19th April,	-	10.00
Insurance	-	12.50
Lettering windows	-	9.60
Tax, Bay State League,	-	1.00
J. M. Ward, wreath	-	3.00
Ballots	-	1.50
Catalogue Card,	-	3.00
Expressage on Books,	-	.65
C. H. Shepard for 4 half tone cuts	-	10.00
Envelopes for Treasurer,	-	2.67

Use of Banquet hall April 20, 1908,	-	-	-	3.00
4 Dozen Flags for the graves of Revolutionary Soldiers				3.00
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	-	-	-	188.22
				<hr/>
Deposit in Warren F. C. S. Bank, Samuel B. Stimpson Fund,				\$408.11
				<hr/> 1,000.00

SYLVANUS L. NEWHALL, Treas.

PEABODY, May 1, 1908.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN.

Invitations have been received for the following meetings:

1907.

- July 11. Field Meeting of the Essex Institute at Ipswich.
- July 20. Annual meeting of Bay State Historical League at Marblehead.
- Aug. 14. Gardner Reunion at Old Gardner house in West Peabody by the Old Planter's Society.
- Aug. 15. Gloucester Day celebration and the Unveiling of Tablet in memory of First Settlers, 1623, at Stage Fort Park.
- Oct. 10. First Church in Boston and Presentation of John Cotton Memorial by descendants.
- Nov. 22. Old Planters' Society, held in Boston, subject, "John Endicott."
- Dec. 7. Bay State Historical League at Essex Institute subject, Genealogy.

1908.

- Jan. 23. Old Planters' Society, held in Boston, subject, "The Old Planters of Cape Ann, 1623, and Salem, 1626," by Dr. Frank Gardner.
- Jan. 31. Lafayette Memorial meeting by Sharon Historical Society.
- Apr. 18. Bay State Historical League at Brookline, subject, "What can a Historical Society do for the Improvement of the Locality."

The Society has been represented at these meetings by Gen. Appleton, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Woodman, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Penniman, Miss Needham, Miss Forness, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Poor, Mrs. Palmer, Miss Allen, Miss Trask, Mrs. Pendar and Mrs. Osborn, many of whom have given reports of the meeting. Not only pleasure but instruction and inspiration for our own work has been gained by this contact with other workers along the lines of the objects of our Society.

During the past year there have been added to our collection 65 Bound Volumes, 9 music books, 61 pamphlets, 9 broadsides, 24 newspapers, 4 clippings, 37 mans., deeds, 1 map, 45 programs, tickets, etc., 7 coins, stamps, 92 postals, photographs, half tone plates and 47 articles for the cabinet. These have been donated by 27 members and 31 friends and the number in our accession book has now reached 3252. Among our new gifts may be mentioned two pieces of the Old Danvers Pottery, pamphlets and books written by three of our members, Mrs. Sarah P. Joslin, Mr. Thomas Carroll and Fred N. Moore, some old school books and writing books. A few collection of relics has been given us by the Peabody-Veteran Firemen's Association.

A good start has been made in our genealogical papers and it is hoped that every member will contribute at least one line of descent during the next year. One of the pleasantest Historical meetings ever enjoyed by our Delegates was that at Gloucester

last summer when our valued member and friend Dr. Safford was one of our little party just a month before his death. His great interest in historical work both local and abroad, and his wise judgment has helped guide us on our way, and so we shall ever treasure his volume of Longfellow's Poems, enclosing also within it's covers Longfellow's last autograph letter, which has been most kindly presented to the Society by his children, Mr. Oscar D. Safford and Mrs. Charlotte W. Morrill.

The public acknowledgment of our gifts concerning the town, George Peabody and the High School has served to call attention to such collections as are not complete and many friends have added their mites to make them so. It is hoped too that all omissions or errors will also be brought to our attention.

Reports have been exchanged with the Librarian of Congress, Secretary and Library of Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Essex Institute and Peabody Academy of Science of Salem, New England Historical and Genealogical Society, University of Michigan and the Historical Societies of Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Ipswich, Lynn, Cambridge, Norwood, Leominster and Schenectady Co., N. Y.

The Rooms of the Society have been open as usual every Monday afternoon throughout the year from 2.30 till 5 o'clock with members of the following Committee in attendance Mrs. Nancy J. Moulton, Miss Helen C. Allen, Mrs. L. P. Osborn, Miss Mary A. Osborn, Mrs. H. Maria Palmer, Mrs. Minnie A. Shanahan, Mrs. Susan E. Thorndike, Mrs. Annie S. Porter. Several Afternoon Teas have been served and Fortune telling added to the pleasure of one afternoon.

Grateful acknowledgment is due the donors of the following articles: books, newspapers, etc., connected in some way with the Revolution of 1776.

GIFT.	AUTHOR	DONOR
Adams' "Letters"	John and Samuel Adams.	Susanna Mills
Adams, John and Thomas Jefferson	Daniel Webster	Samuel Stimpson
Adams, Mrs. John, dress worn at Court of St. James, 1785		Misses Eliza and Helen Philbrick
Arnold, Benedict. Broadside, concerning		Adaline A. Little
"Bell Tavern," manuscript	E. C. Osborn	Mrs. Lyman P. Osborn
"Bell Tavern," American Almanac of 1778, pr. "in"	E. Russell	Misses Eliza and Helen Philbrick
"Bell Tavern," American Almanac 1780, pr. "next"	"	Mrs. L. P. Osborn
"Bell Tavern," American Almanac 1781, pr. "near" (American	"	" "
Almanac of 1782, pr. in Boston)	"	Adaline A. Little
(American Almanac, of 1776, pr. in Salem)	"	" "

"Bell Tavern," Bulls eye pane of glass from front door of		Charles H. Putnam
"Bell Tavern," Coin found in floor of, Face, "Louis VIII, R. de F. & de Nav. Reverse, Laird de France 1697		" "
"Bell Tavern," "Coquette, or History of Eliza Wharton," 1st Ed. 1797	Mrs. Hannah Foster	"A Friend"
"Bell Tavern," "Coquette, or History of Eliza Whar- ton, 11th Ed. 1828,	" "	Mrs. Annie T. Tenney
"Bell Tavern," wall paper from room once occupied by Elizabeth Whitman, 1788		Mrs. Isaac Drowne
Boston Daily Advertiser with account of lanterns placed in North Church 19th April, 1775		Mrs. L. P. Osborn
Boston Tea Party, chips from "Doggett or Bradlee House" where some of the Tea Party dressed as Indians		Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Fowle
Bowditch, Nathaniel, Me- moirs of	N. I. Bowditch	Charles P. Bowditch
Bowditch, Nathaniel, "Nat the Navigator"	His Son	Mrs. J. W. Hudson
Bowditch, Nathaniel, "New American Navigator," 1871	Nathaniel Bowditch	George S. Osborne, M.D.
Bowditch, Nathaniel, Photo of Osborn house, his home, in 1777, built by John Osborn about 1761	Mrs. J. W. Hudson	Mrs. J. W. Hudson
Bunker Hill, Memorial of American Patriots"	Wm. H. Whitmore	
Bunker Hill, souvenir handkerchief of July 17, 1825, at laying of corner stone of monument		Mrs. Sarah Spofford
Bunker Hill, Transcript clipping concerning Dan- vers Soldiers in	Lucius B. Marsh	Mrs. Frank Harris
Bullet mold found in Old Wilson House, Wilson Square		Arthur Benfield
Button from coat of Box- ford Militia		May F. Herrick
Calico used for wedding dress; price, one bushel of corn (worth \$1.00) a yard		Mrs. Sarah M. Moore
Canteen which belonged to Moses Preston		Daniel H. Felton
Colonial money, \$1.00		A. B. Galloupe
Colonial money, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$8.00		Arthur Benfield

Colonial Money, \$2, and \$4		Adaline A. Little
Commission of Lt. Ebenezer Peabody, signed by	John Hancock	Sarah P. Foster
Cup and saucer belonging to Mrs. Nath'l Putnam		Mrs. M. O. Stevens
"Danvers, History of"	Rev. J. W. Hanson	G. Horace Merrill
"Danvers Martyrs," a poem	Rev. A. P. Putnam, D.D.	Rev. A. P. Putnam, D.D.
Danvers Military and Naval Annals	Danvers	Mr. Julius Peale, Town Clerk
Declaration of Independence, "Book of the Signers"	William Brotcherhead	G. Fred Osgood
Declaration of Independence, Fac-simile of		Samuel Stimpson
Declaration of Independence, "Lives of the Signers," 1832	Rev. Chas. A. Goodrich	E. C. Kimball
Directory of Newspapers and Magazines of 1777		Mrs. Sarah M. Moore
Dorchester Heights Monument, March 17, 1902	Commonwealth of Mass.	Commonwealth of Mass.
Evacuation Day Memorial, March 17, 1901	Boston	Hon. B. F. Southwick
Foster, Gideon, autograph letters to Miss Fannie Marsh, school mistress		Fannie Brown
Foster, Gideon, senior's Bible with family record		Adaline A. Little
Foster, Gideon, Buttons and epaulet from coat worn by him		Mrs. Richard Ward
Foster, Gideon, coffin plate		Henry H. Proctor
Foster, Gideon, deed to Zachariah King, et al		D. Webster King
Foster, Gideon, Eulogy on, 1845	Daniel P. King	Lucy L. Symonds
Foster, Gideon, Eulogy on, 1845	Daniel P. King	Adaline A. Little
Foster, Gideon, Hymn book of, 1827	W. H. Clayton	Sylvanus L. Newhall
Foster, Gideon, Portrait	Painted by M. C. Torrey eng. on stone, E. Nutting	
Foster, Gideon, marriage in Nov. 25, 1828	Salem Gazette	Sylvanus L. Newhall
Foster, Gideon, order of funeral exercises, Nov. 3, 1845	Unitarian Church	Charles P. Bancroft
Foster, Gideon, poster of auction of the effects of his son, John Foster, May 17, 1870		Mrs. Mary W. Melcher
Foster, Gideon, side saddle of his daughter		Mrs. Ellen Buxton
Foster, Gideon, "Tongue of Time," presented 17th of June on Bunker Hill Monument by Amos Lawrence	William Harrison, A. M	Sylvanus L. Newhall

Franklin, Benjamin, auto- biography, 1790		Charles Holden
Franklin, Benjamin, auto- biography, etc., 1815		Adaline A. Little
Franklin, Benjamin, auto- biography, etc., 1856	Epes Sargent	Geo. L. Osborn, M. D.
Franklin, Benjamin, life of, ill. by Tales and Sketches, 1838	Thomas Cowperthwait & Co.	L. H. Farr
Gun, English flint-lock		John Brown
Gun, flint-lock		Samuel Stimpson
Gun, French flint-lock		John Brown
Gun, flint-lock		Elizabeth C. Kimball
Hancock, John, engraving of		Hon. B. F. Southwick
Henry, Patrick, cane made from wood from House of Burgesses, where he made his famous speech		Thomas Carroll
"Heroes of '76" a dramatic cantata	{ Music, J. E. Towbridge { Libretto, Chas. E. Cobb	Alice E. Trask
History of War of Indepen- dence	Charles Botta	Harriet S. Thacher
Holten, Hon. Samuel, auto- graph letter of to Jere- miah Sheldon, Sept. 15, 1783		Mrs. F. Gray
Lafayette, his visit to Salem in 1824, autograph of Wm. T. Dole who rode in procession		Wm. T. Dole
Lafayette, Badge worn on day of procession by donor		Isaac Wilson
Lafayette, Damask of old gold from canopy of bed occupied by him in 1824		Eliza and Helen Phil- brick
Lafayette, eulogy of, Oct. 9, 1834	Francis Baylies	Samuel Stimpson
Lafayette, notice of Essex Hussars who acted as es- corts in Salem		J. Augustus King

The following pamphlets are for sale by the Society, the rooms being open to the public every Monday afternoon:—

"The Home of John Proctor" by William P. Upham,	-	-	\$.25
"Dedication of Memorial Tablet at Birthplace of George Peabody,			.25
A folded sheet containing a list of "Some places of Historic Interest in our town,"	-	-	.05
Annual Report with "Story of the High School," by Thomas Carroll,			.25
Annual Report with "Story of the Lexington Monument," by Thomas Carroll.	-	-	.25
Postal Cards with local views,	-	-	.03 each, or two for .05
Photographs of local views,	-	-	.05, .10, .15 .25, .35, .50
1 Peabody Institute.	28	Peabody Square in 1905.	
2 George Peabody's Birthplace.	29	Wilson Square in 1902.	
3 Queen Victoria's Portrait in Peabody Institute.	30	Wilson Square in 1906.	
4 Town Hall.	31	Triangle at Felton's corner, 1906.	
5 High school.	32	Buxton's Hill in 1905.	
6 Soldiers' Monument and Old "South Church."	33	St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 1906.	
7 Lexington Monument.	34	George Peabody, 1869.	
8 John Proctor Memorial.	35	Tablet.	
9 Old Proctor House.	36	Westminster Abbey.	
10 Ship Rock.	37	View of Peabody from the Methodist Church.	
11 "Bowditch House."	38	Peabody Square, cor. Foster St.	
12 Osborn House.	39	Main Street, looking west from Caller.	
13 Apple Tree Lane, Osborn Farm.	40	Church and Schoolhouse, West Peabody.	
14 Peabody from Buxton's Hill.	41	Needham's Corner.	
15 Catholic Church and Parochial Residence.	42	Gen. Appleton's House.	
16 Convent, Parochial School and Parochial Residence.	43	Salem Country Club House.	
17 Chestnut Street and Town House.	44	West Peabody Station.	
18 Elm Street and Entrance to Monumental Cemetery.	45	Needham House.	
19 Residence of Lewis Brown, South Peabody.	46	Salem Golf Club House.	
20 Crystal or Upham's Pond, West Peabody.	47	Peabody Square, 1890.	
21 "Phelp's Mill," West Peabody.	48	Peabody Square, 1848.	
22 Home for Aged Women.	49	Post Office.	
23 Cattle Show.	50	Peabody High School, 1850.	
24 Unitarian Church.	51	Peabody High School, 1855.	
25 Burial Place of George Peabody.	52	{ Sylvester Proctor's Drug Store, 1806.	
26 Parson Prescott House, Central Street.		{ John Lord's Drying Yard.	
27 Peabody Square in 1902.	53	Curtis-Very Burial Lot.	
	54	Peabody from Salem.	
	55	Gateway of Old Burial Ground.	
	59	Nathan Holt's Gravestone.	

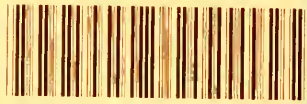
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